~~XXXXXX~~

Project I.D. No. 201

NAME: EKUNI, JINZO DATE OF BIRTH: 1883 PLACE OF BIRTH: OKAYAMA
Age: 94 Sex: M Marital Status: W Education: JUNIOR High / SR HIGH

PRE-WAR:
Date of arrival in U.S.: 1900 Age: 17 M.S. M (1915) Port of entry: VICTORIA, BC
Occupation/s: 1. RAILROAD 2. HOTEL, FARM WORK 3. NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT
Place of residence: 1. PORTLAND 2. SACRAMENTO 3. SEATTLE
Religious affiliation: BUDDHIST
Community organizations/activities: _____

EVACUATION:
Name of assembly center: PUYALLUP, WA
Name of relocation center: MINIDOKA,
Dispensation of property: STORED Names of bank/s: _____
Jobs held in camp: 1. TIME KEEPER 2. _____
Jobs held outside of camp: _____
Left camp to go to: WA

POST-WAR:
Date returned to West Coast: 1945
Address/es: 1. SEATTLE 2. _____
3. _____
Religious affiliation: BUDDHIST
Activities: 1. NEWSPAPER 2. _____ 3. _____
If deceased, date, place and age at time of death: _____

Name of interviewer: TAKARABE Date: 8/78 Place: SEATTLE
Translator Mabel Hall

Ekuni: Do you want me to talk only about the things I did, or shall I also tell you about the problems concerning my profession?

Takarabe: You may tell us about those problems, also. Please tell us in order about interesting stories, experiences or things you discovered.

E: I would like to hand down these stories to the posterity. The managing editor of this newspaper, Mr. Hibiya wants me to write my stories as a novel, because if I write them as history it might offend the relations.

T: I understand it very well. Japanese society is very small.

E: He said I would be in bad position then. He told me to write, but as my hands hurt from arthritis I cannot write. I don't know if I tell you this. It is about medals. Mr. Mihara had about 20 medals send from Japan through the Foreign Ministry and sold them. I know the inside story, but I do not have the evidence. There are about 20 people who have medals here. I have been in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno, but there is no place like here where people are crazy about medals. When there is a ceremony at the consulate about 20 people come wearing their medals. I wonder if it was all right to talk about such thing.

T: We are very careful about these things so that we do not put anybody in trouble.

E: He did not only send for the medals by recommending people to the Emperor, but he received money. People tell me that it is about

time I should get a medal, so I say, "Wait a minute, I am not senile enough to get a medal." We joke about it, but a medal costs 500 to 600 yen.Mihara built a villa on Mercer Island. He did not work, but has been the president of the Japanese Association for 30 years. I don't want you to say that I said so. Everybody here know that he built a villa on Mercer Island. The president of the Japanese Association does not receive salary, only the secretary receives $375. People in the Northwest are very lenient. I know that because I lived in California for about 15 years. Nowhere the people are as generous as ovdr here. They are all nice people. The poeple in the consulate and the merchants are all nice people. When I start talking I may mention about these things.

T: That's all right.

Q: What is your name?

A: Ekuni, Jinzo

Q: Where are you from?

A: Okayama Prefecture.

Q: When were you born?

A: I was really born on Nov.25, 1883, but I am registered as born on Jan.16, 1884.

T: Then you are 94 years old now. You look very well. Not many peole in their 70s look as young as you are.

E: I wanted to write something while I am alive, so I wrote this long time ago. But my hand hurts, so I could not write well.

Q: What kind of a man was your father?

A: He was a contractor of public works, so he travelled around. When the Army, Navy and Justice ministries were built in Tokyo, my father had the contract, so we went to Tokyo with him. At that time I was 5 years old and my older sister was 7.

Q: Did you live in Tokyo?

A: We lived in Tokyo for 4 years, and then we went back to the native town because of my father's business. He had a contract to build an irrigation canal or something, but it was flooded and he failed. Since then his business started to go downhill. I am embarrased to talk about my family.

Q: Was your father a very strict man?

A: Strangely enough he did not drink or smoke. His weekness was that he was too honest. I am the same way. I cannot say 'no' when I am asked to do something. That is why I am still poor. While I was in Tokyo from age 7 to 9 I studied Chinese literature at a school, the principal of which was a teacher of Chinese literature at Aoyama Gakuen High School. When I was 9 years old I was brought back home, and was put in the first grade with little children. As I just sat and listened, the teacher thought I was mentally retarted, and asked me if I was 'aho". I did not know what 'aho' meant because in Tokyo we say 'baka'. When I went home and told my mother that the teacher called me 'aho', I found out that 'aho' meant 'baka'. I was angry so I did not go to school for 2 years. Finally, the principal of the school put me in a Junior high school.

Q: Did you skip all 6 grades?

A: No, I skipped 4 grades. I was in a junior high, but I was not happy. In those days there was a school managed by the Nichiren sect where the apprentices of temples studied Chinese literature. I attended that school for 5 years. When I was 17 I came to America. I have not attended any school after that.

Q: Was there a definite school system in those days?

A: The elementary school was 4 years, and junior high was 4 years. Then you go to high school and then to college. I attended a school run by the temple for the apprentices of temples.

Q: Then you were trained at a private school, weren't you?

A: I was hit on the head for 5 years. These apprentices came from Kagawa, Hyogo, Tottori, Hiroshima and Shimane prefectures, and local temples after graduating from high schools. I was put there with 18 of them, and was hit over the head for 5 years. If a teacher strikes a student's head over here it will cause some trouble, but in Japan the teachers hit us with bamboo whips. Anyhow, I went to school for 5 years, and then decided to come to America.

Q: Have you been tall since you were young?

A: My father was tall, so I have been about 5'6".

Q: How many brothers and sisters do you have?

A: I have one older sister, As she lived in Tokyo when she was young, she did not like to live in the country. When she was about 17, she went to a relation's in Tokyo, and got married there.

Q: What kind of a woman was your mother?

A: She was a very strong-willed woman.

Q: What kind of thing do you remember of your schooldays?

A: I don't have any recollection of my schooldays because I was put in the first grade when I was 9 years old. I did not go to school because it was too foolish. Then the principal put me in a junior high school. I quit it in a year, and attended a Danrin run by the

Nichiren church. It isn't there any more. When I went home in 1930, I found it was taken down. I attended Danrin for 5 years as a student, and not as an apprenctice. When the apprentices graduated from the school they went to Kyoto and became monks.

Q: Did you go to school while you stayed in Tokyo till you were 9?

A: I attended a grade school.

Q: On what circumstance did you decide to come to America?

A: I had a quarrel with a teacher. In those days the temple school was very strict. I attended the school for about 5 years getting scolded all the time. Finally, I had a fight with a teacher. He was about 25 and I was about 16. He was too strict, so I talked back to the teacher. When I pushed him he fell and had a nosebleed, so I was expelled from the school. My father asked me what I was going to do, so I said I would go to Tokyo. Then he told me to go to America, instead, so I came to America on March 23, 1900 at the age of 17. The name of the ship was Izumi-Maru. It was used for blocking Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War.

Q: What kind of people were on the ship?

A: They were immigrants who had only about 4th grade education. They were poor people compared to now. When they came to America they worked 10 hours a day on the railroad for $1, and had to pay 5¢ commision. I worked on the railroad, too.

Q: About how many people were on the ship?

A: I don't know.

Q: Were there many young men like you on board the ship?

A: No, they were mostly farmers around 30 years old. It was a hard time to make a living in Japan, so they came to America. It cost only about 55 yen to come to America. It was like loading garbage on the ship. They just load them, feed them and unload them.

T: I am surprised your father let you go since you were the only son.

E: Father had failed by the flood and spent the money that belonged to his father's family, so he was discouraged, and did not care what I said. Mother was very disappointed.

Q: Where did you come first?

A: Seattle.

Q: What kind of a place did you think America was before you came here?

A: There were many people who came to America from our village, and I had heard about America from them, so I thought I would make it when I get here.

Q: At that time did you think you can make money in America?

A: I did not have any idea about making money. I just thought I could make it, if I get here. There were many people from Okayama in Portland. I did not do anything for 2 weeks after I came here.

Q: Did you go to the Immigration office?

A: No, we did not go to the Immigration office. We had a physical examination at Victoria. They sterilized our clothing and everything. They didn't treat us as human beings. When we came here we recived our show money which we turned in before we got on board the ship. Then we could go anywhere we wanted.

Q: Did you arrive in Victoria, got sterilized there, and then came to Seattle?

A: Yes, we came from Victoria by the ship and landed here.

Q: Could you land right away?

A: Yes, we did not have to go to the Immigration office. There is an interesting episode. When I went to a hotel, older men said, "Don't come here young men, there are too many lice and bedbugs here. Go to another hotel." So I went to another hotel. There we had to sleep on the mattress laid on the floor with our own blankets. It cost 10¢ a night.

I don't know if my father wrote to him or not, but an older man from our village came from Portland to pick me up. When I went there I found many people from our prefecture. After I stayed there for a while they asked me what I wanted to do, if I wanted to go to school or not. I said I did not want to go to school. I wanted to work on the railroad but I did not know if they would let me work as I was only 17. I went to Pendleton and stayed there

for 2 to 3 months. When April came I went to work in thinning sugar beets. We slept on upstairs of a barn on the hay. We were not allowed to smoke, but I didn't smoke anyway.

Q: Was this in Portland?

A: No, it was a place called La Grande, about 8 miles from Portland, I worked there for a couple of months, then I went to work on the railroad. As I was young I did not know what to do, so I was fired. Then I moved to another job on the railroad, and by the end of that year I was working on the railroad in Idaho. But I thought I wasn't going anywhere doing that, so I went to ? in Oregon and started working as a dishwasher in a white family.

After that I changed my course and decided to go to Portland. In those days they let Japanese boys ride trains free, because they thought we were boys working on the trains. When I went to Portland, a man from my village told me that they were hiring railroad gang to go to Sacramento. In June 1901 I went to San Francisco with the gang, and then went to Sacramento. I stayed there for a while.

Q: What kind of thing do you remember about the days in Portland?

A: While I was in Portland I wanted to learn English, but I did not know how, so I had to depend on my friends.

Q: Was the railroad work very hard?

A: There are many people working together, so if you play smart you don't have to work hard.

Q: How was schoolboy?

A: I was paid about $2.50 a week, so it was very good.

Q: Did you understand English well?

A: No, I had to study reading and writing after I came home. If there were any children around I talked to them. They used to teach me.

Q: How long did you work as a schoolboy?

A: I did not work as a schoolboy at one place, but mostly in Sacramento. I went from San Francisco to Nevada, and by November of 1901 I went to Sacramento as I had a friend there, and worked as a schoolboy.

Q: Was it in Sacramento City?

A: Yes. There was Sambo Hotel on 3rd and M Street. Many Japanese were staying there, and I stayed there for a long time. It was a boarding house. As you know, if you don't have the money you stay there free until you work and pay back the money. At night I went to the Buddhist church on 4th Street to learn English. There was a man named Kageyame who used to teach me English.

Q: What kind of a work did you do?

A: I worked as a porter at a bar.

Q: Was it a white bar?

A: Yes, it was a white bar. I used to work there from 6o'clock in the morning. I came home after the lunch was served. Then I went back around 4 O'clock in the afternoor, cleaned a little and came

home. They paid me $7 a week. It was good pay. At night I went to the Buddhist church to learn English. Five or six of us learned English from Kageyama who stayed in the same boarding house.

Q: Was it a Japanese bar?

A: No, it was a white bar. The white people hired Japanese.

Q: How was the Japanese community around 1900 to 1905?

A: Around that time some Japanese started to open restaurants and grocery stores. In order to do so, the friends got together and put up the capital because most people were making only about $1 a day. Later it went up to $1.15 a day. Some people opened restaurants and some worked there. They became better in a few years.

Q: Were the men mostly single in those days?

A: Yes, they were.

Q:Were there any women?

A: There were some women who came from Hawaii and other places. They worked at the white people's houses for about $15 a month. They worked hard washing and cooking.

Q: Were there gambling houses in Sacramento in those days?

A: Yes, there were gambling houses in China town, and many people went there. They went into smelly houses and gambled. In those days there was a woman who took $500 from her lover with whom she was going to elope, and ran away from here to Sacramento with her real husband. The lover found it out and chased her to Sacramento and demanded the money back. There were many racketeers in those days, and they gathered around him and beat him up. This man became furious, and he went to a grape ranch in Fresno and learned to shoot pistols. Around November he went back to Sacramento where this woman was working at an eating house on I Street. There was a man named Sasaki who came over with me, and we used to go to this eating house instead of eating at Sambo. One day when we went into this eating house around 4 o'clock we heard two shots. When we looked up we saw a woman with a broom spin around and fall to the floor. My friend said, "That was a gun." We saw a man standing there with a gun. At that time a man came up from the basement shouting, and he shot this man, too. Then he ran down to the basement.

Later I heard from a man named Sasaki who used to work as a cook in that eating house that this man ran out in the street. The policemen came but there were so many people around there that they were afraid to shoot, so the man ran away between cars. I heard that he fled to Florin and stayed at a boarding house. The next day when he went to the bus depot to buy a ticket to Fresno he was caught. About a year later he was put to death in spite of Mrs. Bowen's effort to save him.

Q: Do you remember Mrs. Bowen?

A: No, I don't remember her well. I went to the trial once. A Jew who lived in Yokohama for 16 years acted as an interpreter. In thosde days there was an interpreter named Tomita for the racketeersm but he did not show up as he was held back by the racketeers. Finally he was put to death.

Q: Did he kill two people?

A: Yes, he killed 2 people, the woman and her husband. No, 3 people. A racketeer came running from the club as he received a phone call. He had a knife, but it was no match against a gun.

Q: Were the couple connected with the racketeers?

A: I think they gave money to the racketeers and asked them for protection.

Q: Was there a racketeers' club in Sacramento in those days?

A: Yes.

Q: What was its name?

A: Kishu Club, Kishu for Wakayama-ken. There was also Kumamoto Club not in Japan town but on I Street.

Q: Were these racketeers powerful?

A: Yes, both were powerful.

Q: Were these clubs gambling places?

A: Yes, they were.

Q: Were they big gambling places?

A: No, they just gathered and loafed around. The restaurant called Bushu Garden used to be a gambling place for Toyo Club. It was a small place where about ten people gathered and loafed around.

Q: Was a man named Tomita a racketeer, too?

A: He was not a racketeer, but he acted as an interpreter. Later he died in Fresno.

Q: Were there brothels?

A: Yes, there were. I think there were 4 or 5 of them. Before Japan Town moved to 10th Street, it was around 3rd Street between L and M. The racketeers lived there. There were such restaurants as Ukiyo-Tei, Asahi-Tei and Iroha-Tei.

Q: About how many racheteers were there?

A: There were only about 6 to 7 racketeers. They did all kinds of bad things, but the police did not do anything because they were bribed. When the members of the club killed a man on Main Street in Sacramento, the murderers were found innocent because the police were bribed.

Q: When did it happen?

A: It was before the war. It was the same way here, but there is no such thing here now.

Q: What other things do you remember about Sacramento?

A: When I was 23, I started working for a newspaper. Kimura Hoen was the first branch manager of the Shin Sekai. Then Murakami Ruikotsu became the branch manager of the Shin Sekai. The Nichi-Bei had Kaihara Go as the branch manager. There was the branch office of the Soko Shimbun and also was Ohu Nippo.

T: There were many newspapers, weren't there.

E: There were four of them. As Sacramento was the center of Californiam there were severe competitions, and the newspaper companies had financial difficulties. Murakami asked me to work for the Shin Sekai. When I went to the main office, Ikegami from my prefecture was the managing editor.

Q: Was it the Hoku-Bei?

A: It was Hoku-Bei Mainichi. It was called the Shin Sekai Asahi before, and before that it was called the Shin Sekai. Do you know the former president of the Shin Sekai? Anyway, the Hoku-Bei was founded in 1894. It was called the Shin Sekai first, then changed to Shin Sekai Asahi and then to the Hoku-Bei Mainichi. It was called the Shin Sekai when I started working. After working two months in the main office, the business manager asked me to go to Walnut Grove branch office and collect bills as well as corresponding. As the newspaper was in financial difficulties, the reporters were paid only $35 (with meals), and the managing editor got only $50, but we all worked hard. I conscented and went to

Sacramento and saw Murakami Ruikotsu, who asked me to go to go to Walnut Grove and open a branch office. Do you know Walnut grove? It was destroyed by fire twice since I was there. I don't know how it is now. Two weeks after I went to Walnut Grove there was a murder. Murakami Eikichi from Aichi Prefecture killed a man and a woman and ran away. I wrote the story for the paper. The next day four detectives came from Sacramento to investigate the club where about 13 people were living. They had found some paperw written in Japanese, but there wasn't anybody to translate them. Fortunately or unfortunately the detectives asked me to translate the papers for them. When I went to the club with them I found some pa pers on selling wives and how much money was paid. The detectives had pulled them out not knowing what they were. I thought if I told the truth about the paper it might cause a big problem, so I told them that they were letters from their wives in Japan and they were not important. I threw them away in a trash can, and the detectives went away asking me to let them know if anything happened.

About three days later Sato Taro, the boss of the racketeers came to my house when I was ready to go to bed. He said, "I am sorry but I want to talk to you. I heard that while we were away hiding the detectives came to investigate and talked to you." I said, "I could not tell them that they were papers on selling wives or how much money was paid to sever relationship, so I told them that they were letters from wives, and I threw them away in a trash can. He asked me if the detectives took anything

so I told him that they didn't take anything. Then he asked me where I put them, so I told him that I put them in a trash can under the bed. He wanted me to go to his place with him. I asked what he was going to do, and he told me that he wanted to check something. I followed him with the papers I pulled from under the bed. There was a man in his 50s named Ito. They opened the papers and said, "They are here." I asked, "Are they all there?" and he said, "I am glad they are all here. If these were taken, we would have been deported". There were many stowaways in those days.

When I was going to leave they wanted me to go to restaurant Mochizuki with them. It was around midnight when we went to the restaurant. There were about ten people and they all thanked me. Sato, the boss of the racketeers asked me why I came to Walnut Grove, so I told him that there were 4 newspaper branch offices and Aichi Prefecture is most powerful because Morita Koraku, the president of the Ohu Nippo is from Aichi Prefecture. I came here to collect the bills. Then Sato said, "If you came here for that reason, I will help you. I will go to your place tomorrow."

The next morning he came to my place and told me to borrow a buggy. It was only $1.25 to rent a buggy for a day, so I rent a buggy. We went around the homes of subscribers ~~homes~~ in my note-book and collected $300 just in 4 days. I was surprised at the power of the racketeers. There were subscrobers who had not paid for 3 years. The subscription was only $5 a year for 8-page paper. The competition was so rough that if the subscriber said he did not want the paper we could not do anything about it.

I was very happy, and when I phoned the main office, the chief of the accounting office came running and said, "If we have this much money we can manage the paper for a year." I worked there for a while. Then I was asked to go to Fresno to collect the bills, so I went to Fresno.

Q: What do you mean by the racketeers engaged in selling wives?

A: The racketeers used to go around the camps and gambled and collected commission. That was their business. The life in those days was utterly absurd compared to today.

Q: Who supported the gambling?

A: The racketeers would go to camps and see the boss, who knows who owe who how much. There were many people from Aichi Prefectures who owned ranches.

Q: What were on the papers you threw away in a trash can?

A: They were agreements that show how much money were received for wives.

Q: Were they somebody elses' wives?

A: Yes, they were. They kidnaped wives and sold them as prostitutes.

Q: Did they steal wives?

A: Yes, they stole wives, and made their husbands write agreements. They collected those papers so that when the husbands complained they could show the papers as evidence. Not only the husbands, but

when other racketeers club complained they could show the papers as evidance. The society in olden days was like that even though it looked good outside.

Have you heard about Furuya Company here? The prostitutes did not want the pimps to take all their money, so they kept half and had Mr. Furuya keep the money for them. Furuya started the store with that money. Of course he would take the money out for them when they wanted. That is how Furuya Co. became $2 million in capital at one time. When I hear these I think we cannot prosper without women in the background.

Q: Did Toyo Club have prostitues?

A: No, it didn't. Before it was organized, in 1910 the government deported all the prostitues. In 1912 when I was in Fresno there were 72 Japanese prostitutes in Fresno, but they were all deported.

Q: What year did you go to Fresno?

A: I went to Fresno from Shin Sekai. While I was there, Fujii Tensai who was the managing editor of Shin Sekai founded the Rafu Mainichi in Los Angeles. People from Okayama Prefecture were powerful in Los Angeles; Rafu Asahi Shimbun was managed by Okayama kenjin, and Rafu Shimpo was managed by Inoue from Okayama-ken and a Yamanashi kenjin. The 9th Street market needed Okayama-kenjin to develop, and they called me, so I went there. The story gets complicated, but I made a serious slip of the pen while I was there.

Q: What happened?

A: I wrote about somebody's trouble in the paper, so I became a target of an attack. In those days the newspaper was not like it is today. A man from Yokohama named Yamamoto Hyosuke who was a Judo expert was in charge of the business office. He got a scoop, and I wrote the story. Yamamoto heard Kuroyasu who was the boss of the Sumo Association quarrel with his wife in the next room of the hotel. He told me about it jokingly, and I wrote about it in a comical style and printed it in the paper. Then Yamamoto became the target of an attack by the hoodlums because they thought he wrote about their boss. They use daggers instead of pistols. One night when Yamamoto came home around 11 o'clock three men jumped on him. Yamamoto threw one man down , but he was stabbed by another. He threw down the third one who ran away. Yamamoto was not killed but he was injured.

Later they found out that I was the one who wrote the story. An influential man named Asano of Okayama hotel where I was staying heard all kinds of stories. He said to me, "Ekuni, your life will be in danger if you stay here, so run away from here." When I asked him why, he told me what they were talking about at the Sumo Association. "That's bad" I said. Asano said that he knew the men from the Sumo Association, so when they come he will shoot them first as they do not have pistols. He sent me a pistol and I fled to Fresno. After I went to Fresno I started working for the Ohfu Nippo.

Q: Then from Walnut Grove?

A: I was in Walnut Grove first. Then I worked for the Shin Sekai and went to Fresno. I worked there to collect subscription. At that time Fujii Tensai asked me to go to Los Angeles as he was going to start the Rafu Mainich There.

Q: Around what year did you leave Walnut Grove?

A: I did not stay in Walnut Grove long. I was in the main office of the Shin Sekai for only about 2 months, and then I went to Walnut Grove. I was not working for the Shin Sekai yet at the time of the big earthquake in San Francisco on April 18, 1906, so it must have been in 1907 when I went to Walnut Grove.

Q: You said you didn't stay in Walnut Grove a year before you went to Fresno. How long did you stay in Fresno?

A: I think I stayed in Fresno for about 4 months. There I was sent here and there.

Q: Then you went to Los Angeles. How long did you stay in Los Angeles?

A: I didn't stay in Los Angeles long as the trouble began. I went there in February and stayed there until June. Then the trouble began so I fled to Fresno.

Q: Did you go back to Fresno?

A: Yes, but after I went back to Fresno, they came looking for me from Los Angeles, so I fled to Japan. When I was in Fresno before I became aquainted with a police ~~chief~~ inspector named Joe Goaling, who used to give me informations about the China Town. He used to tell me something like, "Next week we will arrest 7 people. When 7 people are arrested, the Chinese gambling house had to pay $70 fine, so I would ask him to arrest only 3 so that they did not have to pay $50 more. That is why the Chinese were nice to me. One night after I went back to Fresno, a gambler in China Town asked me if I knew that the men of Sumo Association were looking for me. "Where are they", I asked. "They are eating at Tokiwa-Tei now. They asked me about you, so I came to let you know" he said. When I told him the story, he told me to hold his pistol and stay there. "What am I supposed to do with this?" I asked. "I am going to get my buddies. If they come we will take care of them" he said. While I was waiting there they came and told me that the Chinese are friendly to me, so go to San Francisco. I took 11 o'clock train to San Francisco leaving my room to the hotel manager.

When I went to San Francisco, there was my cousin Takeda who used to be a public prosecutor of Okayama District Court. After graduating from Meiji University, he passed a test and became a public prosecutor, But he could not make a living as a public prosecutor so he came to America and became a gardener. He told me to go to Japan, so I went to Japan in 1914.

I stayed in Japapn for a year, and came back to America in 1915, the year the International Exposition was held in San Francisco. Ikeda Goroku who was the president of the Shin Sekai at that time said, "You came at the right time. We are busy with the Expo so please help us." But when my name appeared in the paper, two members of the Sumo Association came looking for me from Los Angeles. A gambler named Hayashi told me. My cousin Takeda said, "It is too dangerous for you to stay here, so go somewhere else." I finally decided to escape to Seattle. At that time I changed my name to Miyahisa. There may be somebody here who know me as Miyahisa. I came here as Miyahisa, and worked at a cannery for about ten years. In the meantime they disappeared, It was utterly absurd.

Q: Was the head of the Sumo Association, Kuroyasu a gambler?

A: He was a gambler. It was called the Sumo Association, but they were all gamblers.

Q: Then did young people go to learn sumo as members of the association?

(Gamuyasu)

A: Yes. He was a powerful man. A man named Yasuda was shot by Kuroyasu, but he did not die. I hear that Kuroyasu came here once, but at that time he was a ruined man. When the war broke out, everything was suppressed. In that way I ran from one place to another. When I came here I changed my name and worked at the salmon cannery till 1927.

Q: How long did you stay in Los Angeles?

A: I stayed in Los Angeles from February to June. I worked for Rafu Mainichi.

Q: How was Los Angeles in those days?

A: Rafu Shimpo was already there. In those days gamblers controlled the Japanese society. Here too, everything was done if you went to Toyo Club and asked. Los Angeles was the same way.

Q: Were there many Japanese then?

A: Not as many as today, but there were many Japanese.

Q: Was "Gamuyasau" there when you were there?

A: They became on bad terms with each other, and Gamuyasu fled to San Francisco. I came to know him when I came back to San Francisco in 1915. When I came here and worked at a cannery, he went back to Japan, got married and came back here. He had become straight. He has four children, and the oldest son works at a grocery store now.

Q: Do you have any other memories of Los Angeles?

A: I did not stay there long, so there isn't anything else except Yamamoto Hyosuke was attaked there.

Q: How long did you stay in Fresno after you went back there?

A: Not long because they came looking for me.

Q: Were you in good terms with Chinese there?

A: Not that I was in good terms with Chinese. I don't know if you know this or not, but there were about 30 men who called themselves Shakko-tai or Nissen-tai. They went around six Chinese gambling houses teaching farmers who went there how to gamble by taking commission. They were so to speak solicitors of gambling houses. When the City Council decided to prohibit gambling, the police started arresting people once a week or once a month as a mere formality. I happened to know a police inspector named Joe Goaling who used to inform me how many people they were going to arrest, and I would ask him to reduce the number of people they arrested. When about two poeple were arrested Chinese paid about $10 to have them released.

Q: Were Japanese arrested?

A: Yes, they were. There were about 30 gamblers. The life there was like that in those days. I worked at the Ohfu Nippo then, but as the men from the Sumo Association came looking for me I fled to San Francisco, and then to Japan in 1914. I came back here in 1915.

Q: What did you do while you were in Japan?

A: I worked for the Chugai Josi Kenkyu-Kai (Domestic & Foreign Affairs Research Association). It was an association to study the news and photographs of Europe. All six people from San Francisco worked for this association. We had to be able to read and write both English and Japanese. They asked me to join the association, so I asked how much they pay me. "About the same pay as the graduates from Waseda University," they said. "How much is that?" I asked. "Thirty yen" was the answer. For us who lived in America, it was ridiculous to get 30 yen in Japanese money. "You cannot help it. Even the people who graduated from college get 30 yen here. You get the same amount because you lived overseas" they said. I stayed there for a while.

Q: Could you read English well then?

A: Yes, a little because I studied.

Q: Did you study by yourself?

A: Yes, I had to study. Since I came here I did not work for any newspaper, but worked at the salmon cannery for 10 years. I worked at the cannery from April to September, and when the season ended I worked for the railroad. I became very healthy.

Q: Was the cannery work seasonal?

A: Yes, it was from April to around September. They paid us well.

Q: Did you work on the railroad during the off season?

A: Yes, everybody around here did that. I got married in 1926, and in 1927 I went to work in the cannery. After that I quit the cannery and has been staying in town.

Q: What do you remember about the cannery?

A: I don't know if you know this or not but we pack salmon in cans and boxes. I worked as a tester. I hit the tin boxes with a stick to see if the air is in the can or if it is spoilt. That was what I did, and the work was easy.

Q: What did you do on the railroad?

A: We worked with picks and shovels, and when we were not busy we rested in the shade. It was not a hard work. During the war it was good, and people were paid $5 an hour.

Q: Did anything interesting happen while you were working at the cannery or on the railroad?

A: Nothing interesting happened. It was the repetition of the same thing every day.

Q: Do you drink?

A: I used to drink in those days, but I haven't drunk for the past 20 to 25 years.

Q: What about smoking?

A: I do not smoke at all.

Q: Did you gamble?

A: I don't know how to gamble, so I want to learn. At one time a woman taught me how, but I have forgotten already. I am no good at that. In 1929 I got a job at a warehouse of the East Dock Warehouse Company. Japanese consul Okamoto Suematsu was asked to find someone who can speak both English and Japanese, has a good attitude and of a certain height. I was asked to go for an interview, so I did. The assistant manager hired me, and I worked there from 1929 till the war broke out.

Q: How did you meet your wife?

A: My wife used to be a teacher of a dance school named Matsuba-Kai. Her family was here. There were two dance schools here, and the other one was supported by the racketeers of the Toyo Club. The members of Matsuba-Kai thought the other school had no business bothering them as they were operating the school from the beginning. But the other school was backed by the racketeers, so there was no match.

In the meantime I met Tosayama with whom I worked on the railroad long time ago. You may have heard his name but he was the big boss of all the racketeers on the Pacific coast. I happened to meet him on Jackson Street one day. "Aren't you Ekuni?" he asked. "I haven't seen you for a long time. What have you been doing?" I told him that my wife was teaching samisen, and I was working at the dock. When I asked him what he was doing he gave

me a vague answer. Later I found out that he was the biggest boss of racketeers on the Pacific coast; from Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland. He had many followers, and Gamuyasu whom I mentioned before was one of them. He invited me to go out and have dinner with him sometime, but I said, "I do not want people to misunderstand me and say that I brag because Tosa is backing me up. My wife is teaching students and I am working, so thank you anyway but please excuse me." I did not go out with him, but instead we leased the Nihon Building and put out a recital by the students. Many people came to see it. The other dance school backed by the racketeers stopped bothering the Matsuba-Kai since my wife married me, and I was a friend of Tosayama.

Q: Where did you meet Tosayama first?

A: I met him while we were working on the railroad together in 1939. He became a big boss of the racketeers since then. After I met him here, Gamuyasu told everybody about us so the racketeers found out about us, and left our little school alone. My wife continued teaching her class until she died about 25 years ago.

Q: Who introduced you to your wife?

A: I used to visit the school as I had many friends. Besides, my wife's brother used to manage an eating house named Matsuba, and I used to go there so I came to know her.

Q: Was it a love marriage?

A: No, it wasn't anything like that. The members of the school wanted me to marry her so that the racketeers won't bother them as they knew I was a friend of Tosayama. I was so to speak a bodyguard.

Q: Were there a go-between?

A: Yes, there was. A man named Mr. Sano from Shizuoka Prefecture was the go-between. He was the president of Shizuoka Kenjin-Kai.

Q: Your wife must have been pretty.

A: No, she wasn't.

Q: How many children did you have?

A: None. My wife was almost 40 years old then.

Q: How many years difference was there between you and your wife?

A: She was 8 years older than I. I think she was 38 or 39.

Q: Were you 8 years younger than her?

A: Yes, I was younger. People said all kinds of things but I didn't care. I used to go there because I liked music.

Q: Did you work as a correspondent after you got married?

A: No, I worked at a warehouse for over 10 years. My job was to take care of the crew of ship coming from Japan. I used to go to the dock at 10 O'clock in the morning and take care of the shopping. At night I watched the crew who go to the club. The wages was pretty good in those days.

Q: Wasn't it a troublesome job to take care of young crew?

A: Yes, but more trouble were the people who smuggled in cocaine and other drugs. The consulate was worried about it. After I got used to the job I could tell who was hiding the drugs, The custom inspector used to tell me not to touch those who smuggle in a little, but catch them when they get a taste of it and do a big job. Sometimes the crew was caught on the ship. Then I would confiscate the drug and hand it to the custom inspector. Some manage to go ashore with the drugs, but I could tell they had it.

Q: Did you catch them?

A: I just caution them not to bring such thing. If it is found out the ship company has to pay the fine of $40,000. Then the dock company gets a bad reputation. The crew cannot go ashore, so they go to their club and play. Once in a while some crew members get permission to go ashore. These people go to Toyo Club and gamble because they usually have drugs. If they have 2 to 3 ounces they can get $300 to $400. If they have a pound, they can get $7,000. They make connection with Chinese and sell them. There were such cases.

Q: What kind of cases were there?

A: A man was caught smuggling $150,000 worth of cocaine. The ship came in by the warehouse where I was working. They waited till I turned off the light at 9 o'clock. After I left he loaded the boat, but somebody was watching it from the other side and he was caught. When I went to the custom house I saw 21 packages

of cocaine. I heard that it was worth $150,000. When I told Ito Kazuo about the case, he went to Japan to ask Tosayama who was ill in bed about the truth. But at that time Tosayama was unconscious so Ito did not write the story. It was a big case.

Q: Did you work at the warehouse alone?

A: There were white men who worked loading and unloading, but I was the only one who took care of the club.

Q: Were the drinks served in the club?

A: No, it was just a place to play billiard and other things,

Q: Was there a place to eat?

A: There was a restaurant outside the gate.

Q: Could the crew go there?

A: Yes, they could, but they didn't as they could eat on the ship. I worked there until the war broke out.

Q: Is there any other interesting story that happened there?

A: Except for that case nothing interesting happened.

Q: About how many crew members came at a time?

A: About 20 of them came and played marjong and other games. They wanted to go ashore, but they had to get permission from the captain to go ashore.

Q: What did you do during the depression?

A: I started working at the warehouse in 1929. People stood in bread line like beggers to get the bread. The Japanese society in Seattle was very tragic. Some women had to sell their bodies to feed the children.

Q: Didn't they have husbands?

A: Yes, but they didn't have jobs so they stayed home. There wasn't any welfare in those days, so they had to sell whatever they had.

Q: Were there any people who serched for food in garbage cans?

A: That was nothing new. They did not care how they looked. Many people came to borrow money from me as I was working. My salary was $100 a month which was better than most people who were getting about $60 to $65,

Q: Who paid you?

A: The dock company did.

Q: Was your salary cut during the depression?

A: No, it had been the same. Every time a ship came in the ship's captain paid me $10.

Q: How often did you go there?

A: Every day. I read the paper and found out when the ship was coming in. The day the ship came in I went there around 10 O'clock in the morning and worked till around 9 o'clock at night.

Q: Was there work almost every day?

A: I went there every day anyway as I did not have anything to do. I went there at 10 o'clock, and if there wasn't any work I came home. The white workers used to envy me saying, "Are you going home already?" because they had to work from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. I went to work at 10 A.M., punched my time card and made a round. If there wasn't anything I came back. The white workers shouted, "Hey, where are you going? Come on and talk to us." It was not a hard work, but if the ships came in two or three days in a row I worked from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. ordering and shopping for the ships.

T: It must have been hard during the depression.

E: I felt sorry for some people. Nobody knew what would happen.

Q: Did many people come to your house to eat?

A: No, not many.

Q: Did your wife keep on teaching then?

A: Yes, she did. She did not work hard because I was working. In April 1930 I heard that my mother passed away, so we went to Japan. The passage was free but we paid $18 for food for each person. We went home, and mother died in December of 1930, and father died in March of 1931.

Q: How long did you stay in Japan?

A: I could not stay long as I was being paid for 3 months. But it took a month to make a round trip, 17 days one way.

Q: Did you return to your work after you came back?

A: Yes, I continued working there until the war broke out.

Q: How did you feel when Pearl Harbor was a tacked?

A: That Sunday the manager of Sagami-Ya pastry shop said to me, "They did it!". "What did they do?" I asked."Japan attacked Pearl Harbor." he answered. "You are lying" I said."It's true, listen to the radio" he said, and let me listen to the radio. When I heard the radio I thought it was going to be a big trouble.

That night about 3 of my friends visited me and we talked. A few doors from our house was the office of the Japanese Association. We heard them gathering there, then it became very quiet, and then they left. Those who were wanted were arrested and were taken to the Immigration office that night. A little later about 3 policemen came to my house and asked me if there were any more people here. "What are you going to do?" I asked. "We arrest them" they replied. I was confident that they were not going to arrest me. They asked me who were in the Japanese Association, so I told then that I didn't know. When we went there only one woman was there. I heard that there were a few people in the backroom, but she told them that there wasn't anybody, so they left. The police was watching the front door for a while. The members were arrested at their homes later.

There as a man named Shimizu who used to work for the Yusen Company doing the same kind of work I did. He was arrested that night. I don't know why but I had a feeling that I was not going to be arrested. In fact, I should have been the first one to be

arrested as I knew the information about ship, but I was spared because the manager of the company called Mr. Sings of the Federal Reserve Bank and asked him not to arrest me. I think that worked. At one time two detectives came to my house and told me not to go outside much and get caught. If I were arrested I would be taken to the Immigration office, so try not to go outside. Although I was told not to go out I could not stay home. I was safe until everyone in this area had to evacuate in May.

Q: What did you do with your furnitures?

A: I stored them in about two places.

Q: Did you store them in American friends' house?

A: No, I stored them in the basement of Sagami-Ya, and we took some of them with us.

Q: How old were you then?

A: I was 58 years old.

Q: How did you feel when you entered Peerup (puyallup, WA)?

A: I wondered how long we had to stay there. The manager of the dock told me to let him know if there were any complaints, and he will try to help him.

Q: Where did you go from there?

A: Minidoka, Idaho. We were not prisoners, so we were at ease on the there.

Q: Did you go there by train?

A: Yes, by train. When we arrived in Minidoka we were given a room about this size. There was a stove, but we had to go to one place to get water. For shower we could use all the water we wanted. We were not prisoners. We were paid $16 a month.

Q: What kind of work did you do?

A: I was a time keeper. Each block had a time keeper who kept time for the people in that block. I collected time cards from 5 blocks. It was an easy job.

Q: What kind of hobby did you have?

A: Only reading and writing. I don't know how to play "Go" or "Shogi". "Go" is not for a scatter brain like me. I tried "Shogi" too, but I was not good at it. Then I tried to learn poker, but I could not remember so. I was no good. I don't have a hobby.

Q: Did you sing "Utai"?

A: No, I didn't. I sang regular "hauta".(a short love song)

Q: How about your wife?

A: She taught "Kiyomoto" and "Nagauta" until she died. She was the oldest teacher here.

Q: What did you think about the Question of loyalty and military service which were brought up in the camp?

A: It didn't concern me as I was too old, but as a Japanese I wished Japan could win the war. However, from the beginning, based on the information on the condition in Japan and American way of doing things, I could not understand why Japan started such a foolish thing. That is why I used to say that there is no way Japan could win the war.

Q: Were you asked about the loyalty?

A: I don't remember.

Q: Were you asked what you thought about the Niseis volunteering?

A: It didn't concern me, and I don't remember what I said.

Q: Did you think it was all right for the Niseis to go to war?

A: I didn't think the Niseis should go to war.

Q: What kind of thing do you remember about the camp?

A: My wife's eyes were bad so we did not go anywhere. As you might have heard that they held variety show and baseball games, and it was very lively. We used to joke and said that the prisoners of war were supposed to be in the camp. We led free-and-easy lives. At the end nobody wanted to leave the camp, so they cut off the food. People had to leave then.

Q: When did you leave the camp?

A: Around September of 1945.

Q: How did you feel when Japan was defeated?

A: Of course I didn't feel good. I read in Bungei Shunju (magazine) that a Japanese colonel came here while Matsuoka Yosuke was in Europe, and made an agreement that Japan would not start a war. When Matsuoka went back to Japan he did not stop here, so he did not get to talk to Matsuoka. Then he sent a message to Matsuoka asking him not to start a war, but he did not get a reply from Matsuoka, and finally the war broke out.

Here are some names I copied from an article in the Gen. Kantaro Suzuki, Prince Konoe, Gen. Masaki and Gen. Kita were the group of people who started the war. They said that if the Emperor opposed the war they would assasinate him.

No sound on the first part of tape 4

Q: Why did Gamuyasu tell you to leave the hotel?

A: His wife did not like us, so we left.

Q: Did he manage a hotel?

A: Yes, a cheap hotel.

Q: Did he become straight?

A: Yes, he became straight, but he still went to Chinese gambling houses. He went to Osaka, engaged in some shady business, and died. His oldest son is working at a Safeway here. His second son went into service and died. His 2 daughters are married.

Q: Did you work after you came back from the camp?

A: No, I didn't work because my wife had paralysis for 6 years. The doctor wanted me to put her in a nursing home, but she wanted to stay home.

Q: Did you have any savings then?

A: I was recieving $50 a month on welfare. My wife's brothers were here but I didn't borrow a dime from them. In the meantime I worked as a porter at a jewelry store for a while.

Q: Did you save any money before the war?

A: No, I couldn't. The music class looked rich from outside but we had to spend too much expense to make it look good. During that time we went to Japan twice; in 1930 and in 1932. We had some money saved in Furuya Bank, but it went bankrupt in 1932. We made a living somehow without starving.

Q: Did you work as a porter at a jewelry store after your wife died?

A: Yes. It was an easy job working only once a week on Sunday.

Q: What did you do after you worked as a porter?

A: I don't remember what I did. I didn't work.

Q: Did you work for the newspaper?

A: I worked for the newspaper after my wife died. I collected the subscription and kept 25% of it as my income. The subscription was about $30 a year, and I had about 120 subscribers.

Q: Was it Hoku-Bei Mainichi?

A: Yes, it was Hoku-Bei Mainichi.

T: Please tell me about the medal incident you mentioned before.

E: Ito Kzauo wrote about it in the paper. I forgot what year it was, but a man named Nagano Shigenobu came to the newspaper office and said that he was going to publish a book on the history of Japanese-Americans and a biography of about 50 prominent people, so he wanted help in gathering materials. The newspaper office approved it, and the president Kubota Takemitsu took him around and let him stay at the N.P. Hotel. That was a great mistake. Taking advantage of this opportunity he went around telling people that he was asked to give medals to Japanese residents with distinguished service. Good natured people all believed him.

What I regret most is this. Mihara Genji who was the president of the Japanese Association received the Fifth Order of Merit for collecting old clothes and sending them to Japan after the war. They were sent through the Red Cross, but as he headed the drive he received the medal. When Nagano asked Mihara to buy a medal as he was the president of the Japanese Association, Mihara answered that he already had one so he didn't want another. I regret that Mihara did not have the brain to ask Nagano why he is selling the medals, or report the Japanese consulate so that they could investigate.

This man sold medals to about 11 people. All the names are known because Mr. Hirano of the N.P. Hotel cashed the checks for him. He received $500 to $1,000 for a medal. Everywhere he went he told the people that president Kubota Takemitsu of the Hoku-Bei Mainichi took care of me and got me a room at the N,P. Hotel. At last I heard that he left here and went to Portland, so I sent a letter to Hoku-Bei Mainichi. Then the Japanese con consulate was surprised, and they made inquiries to the Foreign Ministry about the imitation medals. Immediately they contacted Portland and arrested him.

How I got the scoop was that one day a young lady called and said, "My father-in-law bought a medal. How can you buy a medal?" So I answered, "Don't be foolish. You cannot buy a medal. It is given from the Emperor and it is sent through the consulate, and an individual cannot buy a medal." "But it is supposed to come from the consulate", she said. "Don't lie to me. You cannot buy a medal. It is controlled by the Emperor. It is utterly absurd to say such thing", I said. I thought it was strange, so I wrote a letter to San Francisco. The consulate was surprised, and it made inquiries to the Foreign Ministry. The consulate in San Francisco sent a cable to the consulate and arrested Nagano.

Q: Did you get a phone call from the consulate?

A: No. The phome calls were between the consulates. Then the consulate contacted the Foreign Ministry. This case is written in the "Zoku Hyakunen Zakura." When Ito came I criticized the "Hyakunen

Zakura" so much that he was embarrased, and wrote about the false medal case in the "Zoku Hyakunen Zakura". The man was arrested, but I wondered what the coutcome was. Later I heard that he was not convicted of fraud because he went back to Japan and sent the medals. Even though they were not the medals from the Emperor he sent the medals,so it was not fraud, and nobody sued him.

Q: Where did he get the medals?

A: The medals were made in Kawasaki near Tokyo. All the medals were supposed to have the names of the recipients engraved on the back, but these medals had "Kawasaki Foundry" engraved on the back. How I found out about it was that I asked Kubota of the newspaper to show me the medal he bought. He said he didn't buy a medal, but one day he brought a medal to me when I was at Sagami-ya. "This is it," he said. "It is a bit larger than the real one." He had the Fourth Order of Merit. Mr. Hirano did not want me to reveal the names of 11 people who bought the medals.

Q: What else did you contribute to the paper?

A: I didn't write any more about it since then.

Q: Were there any other cases?

A: No, there wasn't any other case. There was an exposition at Spokane, but I did not go to cover the story. Yoshitsugi, the present managing editor came from San Francisco and covered the story. As I am getting old I get tired easily, so I don't work.

Q: Do you still write?

A: I want to, but I haven't. I am writing about the way Mihara handled the medal case.

Q: Is Mr. Mihara still doing that?

A: He is still the president of the Japanese Association. He is 88 years old now. He is shameless.

Q: Do you know Yamada Waka?

A: Yes.

Q: Did she work as a prostitute here?

A: Yes. There is somebody who knows about her in the country. I know when her husband, Tatsui Kenshokaku (then 36 years old, and manager of San Francisco Branch of Shin Sekai) died on the upstairs of Tamura Inn by drinking gasoline. He boasted that he was a son of a retainer of Aichi Prefecture. We laughed and said that if he wanted to commit suicide he should have committed seppuku.

Q: When did it happen?

A: In 1906. He had a big pen name Tatsumi Kenshokaku. Yamada Waka was a talented woman writer.

Q: Do you know Utsuka Hajime? He is a club member in Spokane.

A: No, I don't know him. Where did you know him?

T: I met him here. He was working as a bouncer at a gambling house.

Q: Mr. Ekuni, what is your religion?

A: The Nichiren Sect. As I told you before, I attended the danrin (school) by the Nichiren sect.

Q: I there a temple of the Nichiren sect here?

A: Yes, there is.

Q: Do you go there?

A: I am an advisor, but I don't go there much any more.

Q: Do you think it was good that you came to America?

A: Of course, it was good that I came to America, If I stayed in Japan I would have ended in jail or have died by now. I was the only son so my grandfather spoiled me. My sister used to serve me rice before she served our parents. That is why I thought I could have my way when I grew up. I am glad I came here. I did not know the hardships of the world. After I came here and experienced hardship I finally understood life when I became over 90 years old.

Q: When was the hardest time in America?

A: I think it was when my wife became ill. I didn't have any savings,but I didn't like to borrow money from other people. I would rather sell my belongings than borrow money. My wife's brother lived here but I never asked them for money, and he never tried to help me, but I managed to get by. In my will I boast that I never borrowed money from others. I feel free without worrying about somebody holding my head down.

A woman came here and asked me to write a story about her in Ito's "Hyakunen Zakura". She said that she could get $500,000 if she sold her hotels and land she owned, so she wanted me to write about her no matter how much it cost. I refused her by saying that I could not do that because I was not a member of "Hyakunen Zakura. If I agreed to write it I could have $3,000 or $4,000 as she was rich, but I couldn't do that. I told her to go directly to Ito in Japan, so I think Ito received a lot of money. She must have gone there and let Ito write whatever she wanted him to write. He wrote all sorts of lie.

T: I read the English version of it, but there was much misinterpretation. The person who translated it must not have known the situation here.

E: That's true. There was much mininterpretation. I have an old friend who came here after graduating from 4 year grammar school. He went to school in Seattle, and then attended a high school in Portland for 2 years. Then he went to San Francisco and joined the Shin Sekai newspaper. He could write in English, but he had a hard time when it came to translating Chinese writing so I helped him. I took him around to Fresno and Walnut Grove. Later he worked for Fresno Tribune. After he went back to Japan he became became the managing editor of the English department of Oska Mainichi until the war broke out. After he retired under the age limit he joined Japan Times. The reason why he became so good

was because he clipped all the articles written by the managing editor and other people of Fresno Tribune and studied them. He had a trunk full of newspaper clippings. About 6 years ago, the president of Osaka Mainichi, Mr. Uyeda came here and we talked about him. This man went to school only 4 years in Japan, I helped him a lot.

T: You are 94 years old, and you are still in high spirit.

E: I have not grown senile with age.

T: I think it is because you use your brain that your head is clear.

E: Yes, that is the reason. It is no good if you are absent-minded. I am reading and writing a little.

T: If you think about something that we didn't talk about today, please write them down, and we will add to this and keep it.

E: There are something else that I want to talk about, but it was sudden, so I couldn't think about them. It might involve some people, so please change the names.

T: I will do that, so please write.

E: Did you see this paper, "Hoku-Bei Hochi"? The managing editor is related to me, so he wants me to write.